WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY PHILO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: *Three Dollars* a year, payable in advance.

No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at nine cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

United States' Laws.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

An Act to establish certain Post Roads, and to discontinue others.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following Post Roads be established.

In Maine.

From Camden to Vinalhaven.

From Portland, by Cumberland, Walnut Hill, in North Yarmouth, Pownal, Durham, Lisbon Four Corners, Lisbon Little River Village, Bowdoin, Litchfield, and Hallowell, to Augusta; and that the present post road from Freeport to Bowdoin be discontinued.

From Rumfordpoint to Andover, in the county of Oxford.

From Portland, through Westbrook, Falmouth, Gray, New Gloucester, Poland, Minot, Turner, Livermore, Jay, Wilton, to Farmington.

From Bangor, by Orono, Birch Stream Settlement, Kelmarnock, Maxfield, Siboois, Piscataquois, Passamaduko, Sunkhaze, and Edington, to Bangor.

From Bangor to Houlton Plantations.

From Anson, by Embden and Concord, to Bingham.

From Craig's Mills to Otisfield.

From the Great Falls in Berwick, by Berwick and South Berwick, Elliott and Kittery, to Portsmouth, in the state of New Hampshire.

From Paris to Augusta, through Buckfield, the south part of Hartford, and the north part of Turner, and through Wayne and Winthrop.

In New Hampshire.

From Andover and Grafton turnpike, by Andover, Danbury Grafton, Orange, Canaan, and Lime, to Orford.

From Dover, by Rochester, Milton, Wakefield, Ossipee east of the Lake, and Eaton, to Conway.

From Newport, by Croydon and Grantham, to Lebanon.

From New Ipswich through Petersburgh to Hancock.

In Vermont.

From Manchester, by Arlington, to Cambridge, in New York.

From St. Albans, by Sheldon, and Enosburg, to Berkshire.

From West Poultney, by Hampton, to Fairhaven.

From Middlebury, in Vermont, to Bridport, Chimney Point, Lumber Point, and Moriah Post Office, to Elizabethtown, in the state of New York.

From Danville, through Walden, Hardwick, Greensborough, Craftsbury, Kellyvale, and Montgomery, to Berkshire.

In Connecticut.

From Southbridge, in Massachusetts, by the Presbyterian Meeting House, in the second society in Woodstock, by Eastford Society, in Ashford, Chaplin, Winham, Franklin, to Chelsea Landing, in Norwich, Connecticut.

That the mail from Norwalk to Bridgeport, shall pass from Dellogg's Mill, through the village of Millriver, to the village of Fairfield, in Connecticut.

In Massachusetts.

From Boston, by Bolton, Sterling, Princeton, Barre, Shutesbury, Leveret, and Sunderland, to Bloody Brook.

From Worcester, through Boylestown, Sterling, Lancaster, Harvard, Littleton, Westford, Chelmsford, to the East Chelmsford Post Office, Massachusetts.

From Lancaster, by Sterling, Princeton, Hubbardstown, Petersham, New Salem, Wendell, and Montague, to Greenfield; and that the Post road from Springfield, in Massachusetts, to Stafford, in Connecticut, be discontinued.

In New-York.

From Chitteningo to Fayetteville.

From Oxford, by McDonough and German, to Cincinnatus.

From Schenectady, by Alexander's Bridge, to Ballston.

From the Albany and the Schenectady turnpike, by the Ballston turnpike, to Alexander's Bridge.

From Mamakating, by Neversink, Falls, to Colchester.

From the village of Seneca Falls, to the town of Romulus, in the county of Seneca.

From Syracuse to Tully.

From Coopertown to Richfield Springs.

From Esperance, by Eaton's Corners, Duanesburg, and Minaville, to Amsterdam.

From Eaton's Corners, Duanesburg, Princetown, Rotterdam, to Schenectady.

From the village of Owego, through Newark, Berkshire, and Virgil, to the village of Cortland, in Cortland county.

From Watertown, by Adams and Mansville, to Sandy Creek, and from thence to Richland, Union Square, Colosse, Central Square, Cicero, and Salina, to Syracuse.

From Pike, by Eagle, to China.

From Hamburg, by Eden and Collins, to Perrysburg.

From Fredonia, by Gerry and St. Clairsville, to Jamestown.

From Murray, by Clarendon and Byron to Batavia.

From Gaines to Barre.

From Cattskill, by Hunter, to Lexington, instead of going from Lexington to Lexington Heights.

From Nahum Daniel's, in Russia, up West Canada Creek Road, by John Graves' to Trenton.

From Friendship, by the South Branch of Van Campen's Creek and the Little Gennessee Creek, to Cerestown, Pennsylvania.

From Unadilla, by Guilford, to Norwich.

From Otselie, by Linklean, to German.

From the Village of Geneva, in the county of Ontario, through the village of Vienna, to the village of Newark, on the Erie canal.

From the village of Pen Yan, in the county of Yates, to the village of Yatesville, and through the town of Middlesex, to Rushville.

From Middlesex to Italy; and thence through the south part of Italy, and the town of Jerusalem, to Pen Yan.

From Elmira, in New York, through Southport, up Seeley's Creek, through Wells and Jackson, to Mansfield, in Pennsylvania.

From Dansville, by Allen, to Angelica.

From Angelica, by Orensburg, Caneadea, Hume, Pike, and Ganesville-centre road, to Warsaw.

From Angelica to Ischua.

From Pultney by Jerusalem, to Penyan.

From Clarkson, by way of Sweeden, Bergen, Leroy, and Covington.

From Central Square to Oswego Falls.

From Locke, by Genoa, to King's Ferry Post Office.

From Aurora to Holland, in the county of Erie.

From Unadilla village, through Guilford, to Norwich village.

From Peekshill, by Somers and Salem, to Ridgefield, Connecticut.

From Chester, by Craigsville, Otterkill, and Little Britain, to Montgomery.

From Harpersfield, by Devanport, Milfordsville, Lawrensville, Noblesville, and Pittsfield to New Berlin.

From Vienna, in Phelps, to Newark.

From Fullrem's Basin to Penfield.

From Hartland, by Somerset, to Kempsville.

From Onelda Castle, on the Seneca Turnpike, the most direct highway to Rome; thence along the state road and canal turnpike, to the post road leading from Utica to Sackett's Harbor.

From Elmira, through Southport, Wells, Jackson, and Sullivan, to Mansfield, in Pennsylvania.

From the meeting-house in the town of Lima, by Norton's mills, to the village of Pittsford, in the county of Monroe.

From the village of Seneca Falls, to intersect the Geneva and Newburgh mail route at the post office of Romulus.

Also, from Lockport, by Tuscarora Indian Village, to Manchester, at the Niagara Falls in New-York.

From Bishop's corners, in the town of Granville, to the post office in the town of Hartford; and from thence to the post office in the village of Sandy Hill, in the state of New York.

From Rochester, in the county of Monroe, by the way of Webster's mills and the brick meeting house in Avon to Geneseo, in the county of Livingston.

From Scottsville on the river road to Rochester, in the county of Monroe.

From Geneseo to the York Post Office, by William Landon's four corners; and from York post office, by Fowlersville, to Caledonia, Livingston county.

From Batavia, by way of Alexandria, Attica, and Thompson's mills, in Sheldon, and to the Little Lake settlement in China, all in Gennessee county.

From Covington, by way of Middleberry Academy, Warsaw, and Gainesville, in Gennessee county, to the town of Pike, in Allegany county.

From New Brunswick, New Jersey, by way of Somerville, Pluckemin, Peapack, Chester, and Handly, to Newtown.

In Pennsylvania.

From Wellsborough, by Cowdersport and Smithport, to Warren.

From Pennsborough, by Webster's, Hill's, and Edred's, to Meansville.

From Williamsport, up the Lycoming creek, through Canton, Troy, Columbia, Wells, and Southport, to Elmyra, in New York.

From Tunkhannock, through Windham, Eaton, Asylum, and Monroe, to Meansville.

From Meansville, up Towanda creek, through Monroe and Franklin, to Jacob Grantier's, in Canton.

From Millersburg, by Berrysburg, to Gratztown.

From Bedford, by the way of Buckstown and Newry, to Blair's Gap.

From Trumbowersville, by Spinnerstown, Upper Milford, and Millerstown, to Brainig's, in Lehigh county.

From Franklin to Warren.

From Columbia, by Marietta, to Middletown.

From Mount Pleasant, by Dingman's Turnpike, to Lackawaxen, on the Owego and Milford turnpike.

From Easton, by Stockerstown, Ros common, and Snidersville, to Stroudsburg.

From Fogelsville, through Kleinsville, to Hamburg.

From Bethlehem to Mauch Chunk.

From Bellefont, by Karthans, Gillets, and Smithport, to Hamilton, in New-York.

From Jefferson, by Carmichaeltown and Masontown, to New Geneva.

From Maytown to Marietta, in Lancaster county.

From Ebensburg, through Loretto and Mount Pleasant, to Phillipsburg.

From Belmont, through Harmony, Lanesville, Windsor, and Colesville, to Bainbridge.

From Bloomsburg, in Columbia county, by way of Fishing Creek, to Columbus, in Luzerne county.

From Allentown, in the county of Lehigh, by the way of Krauss' Bridge, Balliet's, the Water Gap, and Lehighton, to Mauch Chunk, in the county of Northampton.

From Orwigsburg, by Schuylkill Haven, Friedenburg, Pine Grove, and Stumpstown, to Jonestown.

From Indiana to Barnetts, in Jefferson county, and to discontinue the post route between Indiana and Bedford.

In Delaware.

From Laurel, by Cannonsferry, Northwest Fork Bridge, and Hunting Creek, to Easton.

From Smyrna, in Kent county, Delaware, to Church Hill, in Queen Ann's county, in Maryland, via Millington, (late Head of Chester,) to Saddler's cross roads, in said state.

In Maryland.

From Newtown Trap, by Burkittsville and Crampton, to Sharpsburg.

From the village of Harford, in Harford county, Maryland, by Priest Ford, Darlington, and Dublin, in said county, to Conewingo, in Cecil county, Maryland.

From Conewingo, in Cecil county, Maryland, to Lancaster, in Pennsylvania.

From Belle Air, in Harford county, Maryland, to Amos Carman's public house, in said county.

From Cumberland, by Cresapsburg, to Western Port, and thence, to the Yough Green Glades, in Allegany county.

In Virginia.

From Liberty, by Chambliss' store, to Taylors' store.

From Middlebourne, by Salem, to Clarkesburg.

From Harrisonburg to Franklin.

From Culpeper Court House to Orange Court House.

From Hagen's store, in Preston county, to Smithfield, on the Cumberland road.

From Hagen's store, Crab Orchard, Kingwood, by Armstrong's cross roads, Martin's, Glady Creek, to Billsburg.

From Lewisburg, by Frankford, to Huntersville.

From Monroe Court House, crossing New River at Henry Ballinger's Ferry, to John Pack's.

From Nicholas Court House to the mouth of Gauly river.

From Fincastle, by Newcastle, Giles Court House, Peterstown, Union, Sweet Springs, Price's, and Covington, to Fincastle.

From Leesville to Pittsylvania Old Court House.

From Petersburg, by Halifax Court House and Hagood's store, to Danville.

From Lovingston, by Mill Grove, to Steele's tavern.

From Lexington, by Pedlar Mills, to Lynchburg, and to return by Pedlar's Mills, the Narrows and the Forks of James river, to Lexington.

In North Carolina.

From Ashville, North Carolina, by Philip Britain's, Charles C. Carsons', Eastaloe Gap, M'Kenney's, in Laraway, by the High Shoals, Little River Keowee, and Boonsford, to Pendleton Court House, South Carolina.

From Raleigh, by little Nat. Jones', to Haywood.

From Statesville, Iredell county, to Wilkesborough, by Mount Pisgah.

From Raleigh, by Fishdam, Staggsville, and Mount Tirza, to Roxborough.

From Lincolnton, by Jacob Fullenwider's, Ervinsville, and Mooresborough, to Rutherfordton.

From Elizabeth, by Beatty's bridge, Long Creek bridge, and Milton, thence back to Elizabeth.

From Onslow Court House to John A. Everett's.

From Wadesborough to Salisbury, in North Carolina.

From Pittsborough, by Joseph I. Brook's, William Lindley's store, Jehu Carter's, Allbright's store, Long's store, Hadley's mills, Mabin's store, to Greensborough.

From Charlotte, by Hopewell Church, to Beatty's Ford.

From Salem, by Clemonstown, to Mocksville.

From Raleigh, by Smithfield, Waynesborough, Spring Bank, Spring Hill, Hookerton, Kirston, to Newbern.

From Murfreesborough to Windsor.

[*To be concluded next week.*]

Glass Ware.

TO Druggists, China Merchants, Country Storekeepers, and dealers in Glassware.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000 do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do. Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000 do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks; 3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.; 3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 2000 do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do.; 5000 do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do. common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle, Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars, assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists, and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do. druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes; 2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers; 2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes; 3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do. snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, different sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Kensington Glass Factories, and in quality and workmanship is considered equal, and in many of the articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT,
Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.

☞ 3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet with constant employment and good wages, by applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who please insert the above till forbid, advertise for T. W. Dyott, by the year, will

March 1, 1825. 58tf

Proposals

FOR publishing a paper at Yorkville, South-Carolina, to be entitled the

ENCYCLOPEDIA,

by JAMES M'KEE & JOSIAH HARRIS.

The *Editorial* department of the Encyclopedia, will be conducted *by several Literary and Scientific Gentlemen.*

The following will be the divisions of the Enclopedia. Politics; Agriculture; Literature and Science; Religion and Morals; Portraitures of eminent characters, and Essays on life and manners, original and selected; Summary of News; Poetry; Elections and Appointments, civil, military, literary, medical and religious; Advertisements.

The *Politics* of the Encyclopedia will be *National*; but respectful discussions of all important questions may find a place in its columns. *Religion* will have a defence, which will displease no one, who loves the Bible. In its *Literary* and *Scientific* Department, it will endeavour not to lose sight of the *improvements* of the age. *Agriculture* will occupy a considerable portion of the work. The *Advertising* list will be, generally, limited to *Literature* and *Agriculture.*

The Encyclopedia will be published once a week, in long primer type, on fine Royal paper, and will contain 76 pages octavo. Thus each subscriber will have annually, a volume containing 832 pages. Each number will be folded, stitched and covered. An Index will accompany the last number of every volume. The terms will be Four Dollars per annum, payable in advance. Notes not at par in their respective States, will not be received in payment, except at their depreciated value.

☞ Persons who may have charge of subscription papers, will please retain the papers, and forward the names of subscribers as soon as they are obtained.

*** All communications to be addressed, "Editors Encyclopedia," Yorkville, S. C.

April 21, 1825. 4t61

New Leather and *Good* Shoes!

EBENEZER DICKSON begs leave again to ask the attention of the public to his Shop. He has just received a supply of the first rate *Leather* from Philadelphia; which he is prepared to make up into

Boots and Shoes,

of the most durable kind and newest style. All persons who want Boots and Shoes, either coarse or fine, may rest assured that they can have them done at my shop, from leather as good as any in the country, and in a style of workmanship equal to any thing in North-Carolina. Ladies' fine shoes made as neat and elegant, and more durable, than any in the stores.

I tender my most grateful acknowledgments to the public for the liberal support they have hitherto given me: and will always be equally thankful for future favors, either in the way of new work, or in payment for old work.

Salisbury, May 2, 1825. pdtSept10

Sheriffs' Deeds,

FOR land sold by order of writs of venditioni exponas, for sale at the printing office.

MAY MORNING.

Yesterday morning, the weather being mild and pleasant, hundreds of our maids and matrons, young bucks and steady gentleman, were seen at an early hour wending their way over the Mill Dam, Neck, and South Boston Bridge, or promenading the Mall. We desire to see morning walks become more fashionable. If our maidens covet sound health and rosy cheeks, they should rise with the lark, and promenade an hour or two before breakfast,—they have nothing to fear at that time from testy bachelors, who, generally speaking, *snooze* till eight or nine o'clock, "weather fair or foul."

Boston Com. Gaz.

THE ARTS IN AMERICA.

Among the pleasing evidences of the rapid progress of the useful arts, in the United States, which are continually falling in our way, we have now the pleasure to announce to our readers, that a gentleman of our acquaintance, who has long been engaged in the enterprize, has completely succeeded in producing a superior quality of that most useful and important article, CAST-STEEL. This is made by a new process, on principles discovered by our friend, and at a *much cheaper rate*, than by any process hitherto known. A specimen of this steel, of a quality certainly as good as any ever imported, is now in our possession, and we learn that the rights of the discoverer are duly secured. Like every other *new* thing, it must struggle awhile, probably, with difficulties, especially as the inventor has not the capital necessary to put the system into actual and extensive operation. There can be no doubt, however, that this will soon be done, or that it is capable of producing such a supply of steel from our own ores, as to put an effectual stop to all importations. We hazard nothing in saying that the gentleman who has effected this grand discovery, the result of many years' study and experimenting, will [illegible] emoluments from his labours. This is as it should be, and we rejoice at the result.

Noah's Adv.

INGENUITY OF LOVE.

The following ingenious contrivance was adopted by a couple of lovers, not long since. The young lady was of a highly respectable family, and having formed an attachment contrary to the inclination and intention of her father, the lovers were at a loss how to carry on their correspondence; at length aided by the father's hair-dresser, no unusual agent of Cupid, they adopted the following mode of communicating by letter, and escaping the vigilant eye of the watchful parent; and singular as it may appear, the old gentleman's wig was made the medium of carrying her letters. Attached to his wig he wore a bag; this the young lady used to take off every night when he called for his night-cap, and here she never failed to find a billet, which had been previously deposited there by the hair dresser, and which the father had carried about all day. She had thus always time to peruse her letter, and replace it with an answer, which was in due course taken by the barber on the following morning, and delivered to the lover. This course of correspondence enabled them to arrange and effect an elopement, and they were some time since married at Gretna Green. On their return, the father adoptedthe old proverb, "What can't be cured must be endured." The lady was pardoned for her indiscretion, and are now living happily with the lady's parents, and the wig is now preserved as a sacred relic.

London paper.

FROM A HAMPDEN (MASS.) PAPER.

Several mad foxes have been seen in and about this town within a few days past. One of them entered the hog-pen of Mr. E. G. Cook, a few nights since, and bit two of his swine—one of them has been killed, as it had all the symptoms of madness—the other is now in a similar state. Soon after the fox left the pen, he was killed by a neighbour of C's, not, however, untill he had bitten the neighbour's dog, which has since been killed. It is supposed by some that foxes run mad after a particular age. [Ah!]

The University.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

It is pretty well known, that, ever since the establishment of the Professorship of Rhetorick and Logick in the University of North-Carolina, an opinion has prevailed, in the minds of some, of how many it were not easy to say, that it is a Professorship wholly unnecessary, incurring a useless expense to the funds of the institution. If nothing has been said publicly before this in explanation, it was not from a disposition to retreat from the subject, as standing upon weak and untenable ground, but because a hope was indulged that such an opinion would probably cease, as time should afford opportunity of more particular inquiry and knowledge of the circumstances. To numbers, however, the expected conviction has not yet resulted, and it can scarcely appear obtrusive now, to present such an exhibition of the business done in the University, as will shew, that the Professorship of which we speak is indispensible. For this purpose I shall commence with a list of the professorships, and they are—1. The Professorship of Languages; 2. That of Mathematics; 3. The Professorship of Chemistry, Mineralogy and Geology; 4. The Professorship of Moral Philosophy; and 5. That of Rhetorick and Logick.

The professors of Languages, Mathematics and Chemistry, are each exclusively employed upon the branch of science, from which his office takes its name. This is the practice received in Colleges and Universities, both in America and in Europe. It is always fully understood, on the part of Professors, when they receive their appointments. It is a correct practice, because each of the Departments should and will call for the ability and the assiduous industry of any occupant, whoever he may be. In the present advanced state of the sciences, the utmost attainments practicable through the whole of life, will be far short of the fullness of their respective subjects, and every attainment augments the accomplishments of the Professor, and adds to his skill as an instructor. This is said, not only of the Professors here, but wherever they exist, and it is upon this idea that all Colleges proceed. On this subject it must be needless to enlarge. All, it is presumed, will readily admit, that the Professor of Languages is to be occupied in requiring and giving instruction in the Latin and Greek languages; that the Professor of Methematics has the science of Mathematics for his province; and the Chemistry, Mineralogy ond Geology, are the subjects to which are to be appropaited the time [illegible] sor. Now if we look through the plan of Education adopted by the Board of Trustees, and this paper has always been open to the inspection of all, it will appear that instruction must be given also on the following branches of learning; 1. Moral Philosophy; 2. Natural Philosophy and Astronomy; 3. Rhetorick, and practical Elocution; 4. Chronology; 5. Political Economy; 6. Logick; 7. Metaphysics, or the Philosophy of the Mind. To this mass of subjects must be further added, 8. The services of the Pulpit; 9. The superintendence of the Institution, and what must be inseparably connected with it, much correspondence and much interruption of time from various causes, acting with the greater disadvantage, because the particulars never can be specified or anticipated.

If it be asked, why Natural Philosophy and Astronomy are introduced into this list of remaining studies, since these would seem properly to belong to the Professor of Mathematics, the explanation is this, that the different subjects of Natural Philosophy are actually taught by the Professor of Mathematics, as far as he has with the utmost diligence and exertion, been able to bring them within such time as he can possibly allow to them. Accordingly, the Professor has succeeded in comprehending within the sphere of his instruction, all, except the subject of Optics, and that of Astronomy.

I might here stop, after such an enumeration, which is in no sense swelled beyond the strict limits of the truth, the evidences of which, as I have said, are and ever have been open to all, and I might rest the determination of the question, "Whether an assistant be reasonable and necessary or not?" upon the bare inspection of the quantity and the distracting diversity of business that must fall upon the superintendent, if he alone be expected to perform the whole of it. To any one who is at all acquainted with the nature of such occupations, it might be referred with confidence. Whether two persons, who should divide their time and their minds among the nine remaining objects, were either of them likely to hold a sinecure office? Is it a reality, that the Professorship, which takes one half of this business from off the hands of the superintendent, is totally useless, and that it incurs an expense upon the funds of the Institution, for which scarcely the shadow of a pretext can be found?

Some one will perhaps be ready to say, that though there be indeed a great many subjects recounted, yet they succeed one another through the year, and are not all carried on at the same time. But without entering into particulars, must it not still be evident, that whatever time be requisite for one half of the business, must be doubled to supply enough for the whole? To the superintendent, four different sorts of business, at least, are constantly and cotemporaneously necessary through every week of the year, and if there be no assisting Professor, these must be still further multiplied. And is there no real disadvantage to the instructor, who, on one day, is prosecuting one branch of science, and on the next another, and even two different branches on the same day, and after a certain number of days have elapsed, has these replaced by another set of studies wholly different, until, in the course of the year, he has had his mind and his exertions diested upon eight different branches of science, while through the whole, he has been necessarily subject to interruptions and avocations, irreducible to calculation, and not to be foreseen, though experience has long shown that they must occur. This surely is not chargeable with exaggeration, for by looking back to the details, the proof is set before the eye in the shape of facts. Can it be at all strange, if in such a parcelling out of time among different objects, no system of Lectures can be digested, and finally prepared, upon even one of the various branches of science thus heaped together, upon the reading, the investigation, and the matured composition of one man? Such are not the circumstances in which the Lectures of the respectable Colleges in America, to say nothing of those in Europe, prepare the systems, which we receive from them as the text book of our Classes. Little as we are apt to think of the preparations for the pulpit, these alone are amply sufficient to occupy the whole mind and time of one individual, especially in the peculiar circumstances we are now contemplating. And this brings before our view a part of the subject, in respect to which some one will probably stop short and say, As to the services of the pulpit, there is no necessity for any one to engage in them further than he chooses, and therefore they are improperly adduced as a part of the business falling upon the superintendent, or upon any member of the Faculty. Let us then deduct this article from the specification, and we may still see that there is a plenty of employment for two Professors, while, upon this supposition, the sound of the Gospel is never to be heard within the walls of our College. But let us reflect a little now, and ask the question, Whether the people of North-Carolina, or of any other State, [illegible] sons to be educated and prepared for the world, without the means of religious instruction? May we not venture unreservedly to affirm, that the moment any College among them shall be left without religion, may further, without Christianity faithfully taught by men who really believe in it themselves, that moment it will lose the confidence and support of all but a very few. Upon the very suggestion of such a subject, would not the great body of the people declare, by a breath effused with all the warmth of the heart, the force of a determined mind, the light of earnestness kindled in the eye, the deep concern of parental affection, and the conviction of a correct patriotism, that though you should offer them gratuitously for their children, all the knowledge that men can give, if it be not united and tempered with sound morals, founded in christian sentiment and christian principles, they would turn away from it, as from that, which, instead of a blessing, might, in all probability, prove a curse to themselves and to the community? What else should we expect, but that a Christian people will have their children educated in Christian principles? Religion takes too deep a hold upon the human heart, to be disregarded, when the well being, both present and eternal, of its dearest objects are to be consulted and secured. Even the unbeliever, though unwilling himself to submit to its restraints, its sacrifices and responsibilities, sees in these very restraints and sacrifices, that if there be not here, there is no where else a pledge for the moral character and stedfast virtue of his children.

And what if it be true that the difference of denominations among christians, presents difficulties in the way of uniting religious sentiments with education, in our public seminaries? Is not an infinitely greater evil to have the youth of a country educated without any religion at all? If there be any who lay so much stress upon modes of christian worship, as to make them of greater consequence in their estimation, than the direct address of the gospel to the heart, with a reliance that it shall, like the fire and the hammer, be made to break the flinty rock in pieces, this is happily the sentiment of very few in comparison with those who are of a different opinion. This is said upon the supposition, that the youth who resort to our public seminaries, are likely to be influenced in regard to the denomination they will prefer, by the opinions and persuasions of their instructors. To speak with respect to our own case, if even the appearance of an attempt has ever been witnessed in a member of this Faculty, to attach a bias or to give an impulse to the mind of a student towards any denomination of christians, it is competent for the one who has been thus tried to testify the fact. In the circumstances in which we are placed this is a fearful challenge, but so confident are we, that we present ourselves fearlessly to the charge. It is hoped we have more enlarged and exalted objects before us, than that of prevailing with the young to admit christianity into their hearts, only after the manner of some particular sect. Our object has ever been to imbue their minds with the charity, the equity, the purity, and the redeeming influence of the gospel. If by the blessing of Heaven we can succeed in this, it is our most firm belief, that with whatever denomination of christians they may prefer to connect themselves, the utmost attainable certainty is secured, that they shall become happy, respectable, prosperous, and useful in the world, and in every future period of their being. In this conviction we are not singular. It is the same which reigns through the great body of this and every christian people. It is the sentiment they feel whenever they are brought to the question. What is the education we could wish to give our children, on whom all our affections and solicitudes are concentrated? Through this sentiment it is easy to comprehend the result of all the experiments ever made, or now making, to educate the youth of a christian people in institutions excluding all the motives and principles of christianity, or where no means are furnished for incorporating with the knowledge communicated, that also with interests and enlightens the understanding through the conscience, and the affections.

If these views be correct, if they exhibit the only solid basis upon which the usefulness and prosperity of our University can be erected, no dispensation is left to us from supplying the service of the pulpit, and the means of christian education to the youth of the country. Towards these services the Professor of Mathematics contributes one discourse in a month, and it is doubtless all that he can properly engage to do, consistently with the other duties which he is bound to fulfil. It follows that the remainder must be united with the eight other subjects of instruction already enumerated, and the whole must devolve upon the superintendent, unless a successor be appointed without delay to the auxiliary Professorship, the necessity of which has been so long questioned, and by some so confidently denied.

JOSEPH CALDWELL.

Chapel Hill, April 18, 1825.

James W. Gazlay, a representative in the last Congress from the Cincinnati district in Ohio, has published, in the Cincinnati papers, an address to his late constituents, of nine or ten columns in length, commenting pretty severely on the incidents connected with the decision of the Presidential question by the House of Representatives last winter. The length of this address precludes the insertion in our paper of any thing more than its conclusion.

Mr. Gazlay winds up his address as follows:

The time has not yet arrived, but it cannot be long in anticipating a continued violation of the public will, ere it will arrive, when a virtuous people, armed in the terrible array of their insulted freedom, will come to seek vengeance of self-created aristocracy. Can it fail to arrive? It needs not the hand upon the wall; no, nor the ghost of Brutus, to make sure its coming; when the temple of freedom shall tumble to its deepest foundation: in its mighty and untimely fall, I contemplate the commingled tears and blood of millions: In its untimely fall, I see crushed the expected good, the brightest hopes of the world: what remains, what can remain to avert this dire calamity!—when all that is sacred, all that is true, the word, the faith and promise of those who have sworn to maintain them, have changed to the breath of traitors. When the insulting power of a single aristocrat, under the name of his *right* to do so, can defeat the will of millions of freemen: when under the name, the hypocritical name of the people's representatives, we have an aristocracy representing nothing but themselves and their worse passions. Humble as I am, supporting but the ten millionth part of the common stock of common liberty, and much as I have revered its name, sooner than this I would prefer to see my tyrant standing forth in his single naked deformity, with his title labelled on his crown, that some successful, some immortal Brutus, on heaven's appointed time, might clutch his dagger for our common violated freedom.

Maj. Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, passed through this state week before last, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c. on a tour of inspection to the southern and south-western fortifications.

Salisbury:

MAY 24, 1825.

CONVENTION.

We would bespeak the attention of our readers to a communication, in a subsequent column of this day's paper, on the subject of the call of a Convention for the revision of the Constitution of North-Carolina. Such frequent inquiries are made of us, 'When will the subject of a Convention be revived,' that we avail ourselves, with much pleasure, of referring all querists on the subject, to the remarks of our correspondent, "One of the delegates of the late Convention," as being the safest authority we know of at present.

A SPECK OF WAR.

We have had rumors and counter-rumors of a disaffection among the Creek Indians, in consequence of the cession to the United States of their lands in Georgia, which was effected by government with the chiefs of that nation, last season. We now have positive intelligence of a most alarming outrage by the Creeks: they have massacred their brave and venerable chief, and will probably wage an exterminating warfare, against not only the whites, but all those Indians who were in any manner instrumental in ceding away their lands, until the United States sends a sufficient military force to suppress their savage turbulence, and inflict on them a salutary chastisement for their outrages. It must be matter of extreme solicitude and regret to every philanthropic person, that the United States are again drawn into warfare with these people; as, from dear-bought experience, we have an earnest of their savage disposition and unconquerable ferocity. We cannot but pity their infatuation; for, as revolting as it is to every feeling of humanity, the dictates of common prudence and self-preservation would admonish the government to *exterminate* them, if peace and tranquility could not otherwise be secured. We know, that on the abstract principle of national *right*, the whites are the aggressors; but it is no time to stop now, to moralize on the injustice done to the aborigines during centuries gone by; the sin of injustice to the Indians does not lie at the door of the present generation: they were driven from their heritage and their homes by men who have long since passed off the stage of life; and the inevitable tendency of the inheritance left to the present generation, both of property and principle, is to bring us into frequent conflicts with the tribes on the borders of our settlements; these conflicts always have, and always will, result in the removal of the Indians still further from the settlements and improvements of the whites. In the natural course of events, the Indians must continue to be driven back from the abodes of civilization, until ultimately they become extinct, in a national view. We are aware, that the present humane efforts of missionaries, and of the friends of missions, may rescue these children of nature from total extinction, as immortal beings; and what with civilization, education, and *amalgamation*, cause their blood to flow in the veins of succeeding generations to a remote period: but their national character cannot be retained many ages longer, within the limits of the United States.

If the removal of the Creek Indians to the country west of the Mississippi, could be effected without recourse to the shedding of blood, humanity would, most assuredly, dictate a course of peculiar forbearance towards them; but from their known ferocity and restlessness, we have but a faint hope of their removal being accomplished, according to the philanthropic intentions of government, without the useless effusion of the blood of these deluded people.

We extract the following notice of the late outrage by the Creeks, from the Fayetteville Sentinel, of May 11.

General William McIntosh, the brave Indian chief, whose sevices in the late war will long be remembered by this country, has been barbarously murdered at Aiken-Bluff, by the Creek Indians.

The particulars relating to this affair, have been communicated to us by his son, Col. Chilly McIntosh, who, in company with three other chiefs of the nation (Hothe-Marta-Tustoneggau, Ben Dalazau, and Jim Dalazau) reached this place last night and have proceeded to Washington city, for the purpose of seeking redress from government.

It appears that Gen. McIntosh took an active part in forwarding the late Treaty between the United States and Indians; the measure created considerable dissatisfaction among a portion of the tribe, and McIntosh was singled out as the victim of their wrath. Four hundred of them assembled about day-break on the morning of the 30th ult. surrounded the dwelling of the warrior, and raised the tremendous whoop of desolation. The building was instantly fired and the old man butchered in the flames.

His son, alarmed by the noise, awoke from his slumbers, rushed from the house and darting through the assailants with desperate strength, succeeded in reaching the Bootawoochie river, plunged into the stream and gained the opposit shore. He was pursued and fired upon, but fortunately escaped unhurt—one ball slightly touching his arm, another rending the side of his pantaloons.

It is conjectured that the whole town of Aiken Bluff is detroyed; of this, however, no certain information has been received.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

The inquiry is frequently made, What has become of the convention question? Whether the people of the West have given it up, and utterly submitted to be under the evils of the present imperfect system of representation in North-Carolina? It is not difficult to furnish the answer: The People of the West have not, nor will they ever give it up, until they obtain the just and reasonable objects for which they contend. It is not without good reasons, that the subject has been permitted to rest for a time; and it no doubt will, in proper season, be resumed with fresh spirit and energies.

The convention of Delegates that was held in Raleigh, in November, 1823, it will be remembered, appointed a committee for the purpose of drawing up an address to the people of North Carolina, setting forth the necessity of revising and amending the existing constitution of the state. The committee have not, as yet, discharged themselves of the trust reposed in them; but it is believed that they are not unmindful of the responsibility resting on them, and that, in due season, they will not fail to do so. In the mean time, the reason why the friends of the convention have relaxed their efforts for a time, is well understood, though it has not been formally declared.

To insure success to the friends of the convention in their patriotic plans, two things are necessary: 1st. That they should be united among themselves; and, 2d. That they should march to their purpose not only united, but with feelings of zeal and determination. Owing to the high excitement on the subject of the Presidential election, it was feared that this would not have been the case during the last summer. At the session of the Legislature immediately following the convention of Delegates, occurrences took place which, it was foreseen by all, would bring the presidential question before the people, in a way to occupy their minds in exclusion of other topics; and perhaps create among them considerable division of sentiment. As this was likely to be the case, it was feared that a difference of opinion on the one important subject might prevent a perfect union on the other. Such is the frailty of our nature, that personal antipathies sometimes lead men to sacrifice principle: at all events, the question of a convention is one of too vast importance, to be risked in the smallest degree. A failure may throw us back much farther than a small delay of the final movement. It was better therefore to rest on our oars awhile, until the little storm of the presidential contest would blow over.

Again; to have pushed the convention question at an unseasonable time, would have had the effect to diminish the interest we all feel in it. The public mind will not entertain, with equal interest, two important subjects at the same time. It is morally certain, that either one or the other, presidential or the convention question, would have acquired the ascendency, and the other would have lost its interest. In order, therefore, that both might receive proper attention from the public, it was necessary to urge them only one at a time. The one could not be delayed—the other could.

The election of the Chief Magistrate is now over, and the public mind is rapidly losing the excitement occasioned by that contest. The divisions too, that arose among us, are disappearing; and it is hoped that the season is approaching, when the great subject of reforming our constitution may be resumed, with fresh spirit, and with the certainty of speedy success.

One of the Delegates of the late Convention.

After a number of weeks of dry weather, during which gardens and fields suffered much, we had, a few days since, some very refreshing showers, which were of incalculable benefit to the farming interest.

Provision crops promise well—but we fear, between the inordinate thirst for the precious metal which abounds in this region, and the mania for raising cotton, by which every person who has a turnip-patch to spare seems to be affected, that the corn-fields will be badly tended. In many instances, to our own knowledge, fields of very promising corn have been ploughed up, and cotton put in. *Fruit*, of all kinds, will be abundant; it is beyond the reach of any vicissitude which is likely to take place in the season.

Engraving upon Stone.—The editors of the Philadelphia Gazette mention that they have seen a specimen of Engraving upon Stone by Mr. Meer, which possessed all the beauty and faithfulness of a wood engraving. Mr. M. represents the advantages of stone for cuts, as decidedly superior to those of wood—not among the least of which, will be noticed the impossibility of the stones warping, an evil by which a wood cut, of any considerable size, is very soon injured.

On Saturday evening last, Mrs. Wilder, wife of Mr. Mitchael Wilder, of this county, was safely delivered of a daughter, weighing 18 3-4 lbs. The mother and child are both doing well.

Edenton Gaz. 29th ult.

WRETCHED! MOST WRETCHED!!

On Saturday, the 14th inst. *Jacob March*, junior, was killed at Mocksville, in this county, by being thrown from his horse, *while running a quarter race!* The peculiarities attending this fatal casualty, as related to us by a number of eye-witnesses, are most revolting to the moral feelings of a Christian people; and speak, with the force of thunder, in reprobation of the dangerous and demoralizing practice of petty horse-racing.

There was considerable of a "gathering" at Mocksville, on the day the casualty happened. As usual on such occasions, pretty free use was made of spirituous liquors; and under their influence, a horse-race was agreed upon, and a number of bets made: young March rode his own horse, (or a horse he had in keeping) and a brother of his rode the other; soon after starting, the horse which the deceased rode, "flew the track," and threw his rider to the ground; the deceased, however, soon jumped up, not being much injured, and, inspired with redoubled valor by the exhilarating effects of the "tea" he had previously taken, ejaculated, with an imprecation, that he would win the race, *or never ride another!* Infatuated man! there was a prophetic truth in his exclamation, of which he took but little heed: It was soon determined that the race should be run again—March's horse again "flew the track," and dashed his rider against a tree with such violence as to mash his head in a most shocking manner: he died instantly. Thus was a fellow-mortal hurried into the eternal world, with an imprecation on his tongue, and his moral faculties benumbed by sensuality!

COUNTY CONCERNS.

At the May term of Rowan County Court, which was held in this town last week, John Andrews, John McClelland, and Thomas L. Cowan, Esqrs. were elected the special magistrates to hold said court the ensuing year, in compliance with the provisions of an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly: this act left it discretionary with a majority of the magistrates of the county, to revert back to the old system, or to elect *three* of their number (instead of five as under the other law) to hold the special court; these three to receive $2 per day each, (instead of $2 50 as before) while sitting on the bench—any two of them to have the power to fill any vacancy that may occur in their body, and the magistrate so appointed to fill a vacancy to receive the same pay for his services as those originally appointed—and the court to be elected annually.

The old Sheriff, County Trustee, &c. were re-elected. The taxes were laid at 50 cents on the poll, and 10 cents on every hundred dollars worth of real estate.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Mr. White: A neighbor of mine killed, last week, with his gun, *thirty-seven* Crows and *six* Hawks: these crows, upon a moderate estimate, could not, during the season, have destroyed less than one bushel of corn each, by pulling it up when young, and eating it off when old—making, in all, 37 bushels; and the hawks, for their part, would have killed at least half a dozen chickens each, amounting, in the aggregate, to 3 dozen chickens: therefore, in consequence of my neighbor's skill and industry in gunning, 37 bushels of corn, and 3 dozen chickens, will be saved to the state, by the death of the crows and hawks; and estimating the corn at 37½ cts. pr. bu hel, ($13 75) and the chickens at $1 pr. doz. ($3) according to Pike's arithmetic, the state will be $16 75 richer than it would, had my neighbor passed his leisure time in idleness and dissipation, as many of *his* neighbors do.

Now, sir, I think a man is as much entitled to reward for *preventing mischief*, as he is for *doing good*: I would therefore suggest to the Rowan Agricultural Society, whether a premium, equal at least to that given "for the best boar-pig," should not be awarded to my neighbor for the mischief he has prevented.

A lover of Corn-bread and Chicken-pie.

SOUTH-AMERICA.

The official Gazette of Bogota, of the 27th Feb. contains an article (which is ascribed to the Columbian Secretary of Foreign Affairs) on the intended Amphictyonic Congress at Panama, which we mentioned yesterday. The objects of this Congress are affirmed to be two-fold—some effecting billigerents exclusively, and others common to belligerents and neutrals. They are thus stated:

Objects for the Belligerents exclusively.

1. To form, or renovate in the most solemn manner, the perpetual close league between all the new American states against Spain.

2. To issue a manifesto on the justice of their cause, and their system of policy towards the other Powers of Christendom. 3. To enter into a Convention of Navigation and Commerce between them all as allies and confederates. 4. To decide, with respect to the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, whether all should combine in liberating them from the Spanish yoke; and in such case, what military and pecuniary contingent each should furnish. 5. to take measures for carrying the war in concern to the seas and coasts of Spain. 6. To determine whether those measures should be extended to the Canary and Philippine isles.

Objects common to Belligerents and Neutrals.

1. To take into consideration the means of rendering effectual the declarations of the President of the United States concerning any future designs of colonization on this continent, and of resisting every attempt at interference in our domestic concerns. 2. To settle, in concert, disputed principles of the law of nations, and chiefly those which operate between belligerents and neutrals. 3. To agree upon the footing upon which ought to be placed the political and commercial relations of those countries of our hemisphere, which either were, like Hayti, or should be, separated from the mother country, without having been recognized by any European or American Power.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

MAY 7, 1825.

Import of cotton into New-York, during the week ending the 30th ult., 3041 bales: from North Carolina, 823; Virginia, 270; South-Carolina, 105; Florida, 288; Alabam, 509; New-Orleans, 1046—in all, 3041.

The market since our last, up to Thursday noon continued firm, and sales were made to a considerable amount within the range of quotations; at that time, letters per the Sabina, from Liverpool, under date of 29th March, came to hand, exhibiting an advance in that market which gave a great animation here, and transfers to great extent have since been effected, at an improvement, on general previous sales, of fully one cent per lb. We continue our quotations however as before, for the sales have been mostly within their range.

Upland, 22½ to 25 cts.; Louisiana, 26 to 31; Tennessee, 24 to 26; Alabama, 22½ to 27.

Coffee.—Importation, 1219 bags 235 hhds 258 bbls Cuba, 216 bags La Guayra, 111 bags 46 bbls Porto Rico, 1014 bags St. Domingo, 43 bbls 2 bags Jamaica, 5939 piculs Java. The market, as regards this article, remains in the most unsettled state. Havana, Porto Rico, Brazil, and Laguira, inferior to middling, 18 cents; St. Domingo, 18; Java, 20.

Molasses.—English Islands, 33 cents; New Orleans, 35 cents.

FAYETTEVILLE PRICES, May 11.

Cotton, 24 a 25; flour, fine, 4½ a 4½; superfine, 4½ to 5; wheat, new 75 a 80 ct.; whiskey, 32½ a 35; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do. 42 to 45; corn, 70 to 75; bacon, 5½ a 6; salt, Turks Island, 65 75 per bush.; molasses, 35 a 40; sugar, muscovado, 9 a 10½; coffee, prime, green, 20 a 23; 2d and 3d quality, 18 a 20; tea, hyson, $1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 75 a 80; tallow, 7 a 8; beeswax, 32 a 33; rice 4 to 4½ per 100 lbs.; iron, 5½ to 6 pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 5½; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

CHARLESTON PRICES, May 9.

Cotton, S. Island, 60 to 80, stained do. 35 to 45; Maine and Santee, 45 to 55; short staple, 24 a 28 cts.; Whiskey 28 a 30; Bacon, 7; Hams, 8 a 9½; Lard, 9 a 11½; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 30 a 32; Coffee Prime Green, 21; Inf. to good, 18 a 20.

North-Carolina Bank Bills, 2½ a 3 per cent. dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 3 a 3½ per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 a 1½ per cent. dis. Darien Bank Notes 4 a 5 per cent. dis.

Cottons.—The market was quite inanimate during the early part of the week, and very few sales were made—the accounts from Liverpool to the 29th of March, received on Thursday, infused life amongst the buyers, and sales of *Uplands* were effected to some extent. The transactions were principally in mixed lots of fair Cottons, which brought from 24 to 26¼ cents. Prime qualities are still held at higher rates, but there are few sales making—one lot brought 30 cents on Saturday. In *Sea-Islands* there is very little doing. They are principally in second hands, and are held at very high rates.

Courier.

BRAZIL.

In proof of the strong influence of the priesthood over the people in *Brazil*, it is stated as a fact, that among a number of persons who were executed for conspiring against his Imperial Majesty the new Emperor of that country, was a priest; and that the executioner could not be prevailed upon to affix the rope to the neck of the culprit. A report of the circumstance being made to the military commandant, he ordered a file of soldiers to the spot, who shot the Priest at the foot of the gallows.

Capt. Brittingham, of the sch. Lady Tompkins arrived at Mobile 6th ult. in 6 days from Havana, reports: that about the 12 March a ship from Hamburg was captured by the pirates, and run ashore on Saint Jacco, and every soul on board murdered.

Rapid Travelling.—The Exchange Line, from Philadelphia to New-York, performed the distance on Wednesday last in less than *ten hours*.

The new steam-boat Trenton, on the same day, went from Philadelphia to Bristol, a distance of twenty miles, in *one hour and twenty minutes*—the swiftest sailing on record.

The receipts at Covent Garden Theatre to Miss Foote's performance during 20 nights, exceeded fifty-three thousand dollars—a sum far surpassing any thing upon record. The receipts at Drury Lane on Thursday night, when Kean performed, exceeded two thousand eight hundred dollars. *London pa.*

What Next?—The Northern Iris says—"We understand that a new edition of Webster's Spelling Book is about to be published, with music set to each lesson. We witnessed a few evenings since, the performance of "*An old man found a rude boy in one of his apple trees*," which was received with unbounded applause. The chorus was particularly fine, very much resembling the "hail stone" chorus. We heartily wish the publishers success in their undertaking."

FROM NOAH'S NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

Slander, Breaches of Promise.—Mr. Hurlbert, a bachelor, brought a bill in our legislature to authorize females to bring slander suits without proving special damages; a great privilege; but let that pass. The worthy member made a most animated and appropriate speech, concluding thus:

"If there be a man among us, who is not ardently in favor of this measure, I pronounce him no genuine descendant of Adam. Surely he cannot be of the offspring of that man, who was unhappy, even in Paradise, until the woman appeared. And if any one shall dare to vote against this bill, I earnestly pray that he may receive the severest punishment that ever was or ever can be inflicted upon a man in this world—the frowns of a beautiful woman."

Bravo! well done old Cupid, "thou snow-crown'd Ætna, cramm'd with fires." It warms me to see a grey-headed bachelor doing penance in such speeches.

A young man, says the Saratoga Sentinel, near the French Mills, N. Y. lately *shot* his sweet-heart for refusing to marry him.

The friends of Religion and Humanity will read with painful feelings, that a respectable and aged citizen of Northampton county, Va. put an end to his existence a few days ago by *hanging himself!* This unfortunate man's name was Charles Bonwell. He had for 40 years been a Professing Member of the Methodist Church, and for 30 years of that period was a Preacher of the Gospel! The holy religion of the New Testament is so hostile to every idea connected with *suicide*—is so calculated to make the Christian cheerful beyond all other men—its tenets and doctrine are so replete with blessings, that surely the true follower of a Heavenly Master must possess not only peace in his own mind, but the assurance of being approved, when he shall be called home. A verdict of *Insanity* was found against this deluded man, and all, we presume, will concur in the propriety of the conclusion of the Jury.

Raleigh Register.

On Wednesday, May 4th, Gov. Pleasants, in the presence of the officers of this commonwealth, and of a large collection of citizens, assembled at the "council chamber," to witness the ceremony of presenting to Major General Winfield Scott, of the U States army, the Sword which the legislature of Virginia had voted to him, for his gallant and glorious services during the late war with Great-Britain.

The Governor delivered a very neat and appropriate address, to which General Scott replied in very glowing and eloquent terms.

The legislature by the same resolution bestowed this flattering mark of its distinguished consideration, upon Major General Gaines and Commodore Warrington. But as both were absent, and neither was represented by proxy, they will be reserved for presentation on some future day.

The swords are of the most costly materials and splendid workmanship.

Richmond (Va.) Whig.

Married,

In this county, on Tuesday, the 3d inst. by Meshack Finkston, Esq. Mr. Peter Finkston to Miss Louisa M. Swink, daughter of the late Maj. P. H. Swink.

In Huntsville, on the 12th inst. by Bartholomew Vestal, Esq. Mr. Asa Vestal to Miss Elizabeth Dejornett.

In Wilkes county, on Tuesday, the 19th inst. by Edmund Jones, Esq. Mr. David Barnest, of Burke county, to Miss Eveline Jones, daughter of Col. Catlett Jones, of Wilkes.

In Lincolnton, on Tuesday, the 10th inst. by the Rev. Joseph E. Bell, Maj. John Michal to Miss Sarah Matthews.

At Sandwich, (Mass.) on the 21st ultimo, Mr. Weston R. Gales (the junior editor of the Raleigh Register) to Miss L. S. Freeman, daughter of the hon. Nathaniel Freeman, of the former place.

Died,

Near Murfreesboro', Tennessee, on the 14th ult. in the 80th year of his age, Gen. *Joseph Dickson.*

At New-York, on the 25th inst. Gen. Matthew Clarkson, aged 67. He entered the army of the United States at an early period of the revolutionary war, and obtained the distinction which is ever bestowed upon bravery, talents, and unsullied integrity and virtue.

By Saturday's Mail.

The legislature of Connecticut convened at Hartford on the 4th inst. Sam'l. A. Foote, late a representative in Congress, was chosen Speaker of the House—the Lieut. Gov. presides in the Senate. Gov. Wolcott comments lagely on the decision of the U. S. Senate, excluding Mr. Lanman, who had been appointed to that body by the Governor, during a recess of the Legislature.

The Editor of the Washington (N. C.) Recorder, offers as an excuse for his paper of the 6th May appearing on a half sheet, that he was compelled to attend court that week. Another Editor, in the western world, excuses himself for not printing any paper at all one week, on the ground of the sickness of his wife. Now we have suffered both these inconveniences at the same time,—but we should as soon think of stopping the process of eating, as of failing to furnish our readers regularly with "The News."

In Liverpool, April 2, Upland cotton sold at 15/8 to 16¾ pence; New-Orleans, 15½ to 18½; Tennessee, 13½ to 16¼.

Bacon, in Baltimore, 13th inst. 7 to 8 cents; wheat, 1 dollar to 1 20 per bushel.

CHARLESTON, MAY 12.

A letter received in this city from an officer on board the United States brig *Spark*, dated at Matanzas, 27th ult. states, that they had just arrived at that port, after landing Commissioner BOLTON, for the province of Guatimala, at the lake of St. John's, Nicaragua. The crew were all well. *Courier.*

A letter from the American Consul at Algiers, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, gives the particulars of a most destructive earthquake at that place and the surrounding country. The town of Belida, containing about 10,000 inhabitants, was almost entirely destroyed—only a mosque, two coffee-houses, and five dwellings were left standing; nearly the whole of the inhabitants perished.

Captain Franklin and party, set out from Benetanguischeme, (Upper Canada,) on the 21st of April, in three canoes, well manned, for the Upper Lakes, and to join the exploring expedition under Captain Parry.

The Jews.—The American Society for meliorating the condition of the Jews, have procured land for a settlement of Jewish converts to Christianity. The location is in West Chester county, 33 miles from New York. The settlement consists of 400 acres of good land, on which is a Grist and Saw Mill, a spacious House, and great Agricultural and Manufacturing facilities. The Board for meliorating the condition of the Jews, have thought it best to rent for the present, especially as they cannot ascertain the number who may avail themselves of this privilege. A Circular has been sent to the several Auxilry Societies throughout the country.

The Pennsylvania Union Canal Lottery (sixteenth class,) was drawn at Philadelphia, on Wednesday last. The numbers drawn were 42 23 10 22 40 16 24 48; which entitles the holder of the ticket having the Combination numbers 10 23 45 to $50,000; 16 24 41 to $20,000; and 16 22 40 to 10,000. The highest prize, it is said, is owned in New-York.

This Evening,

At Yarbrough's Mansion Hotel, Salisbury.

THE great principle of the science of Music, as applicable to the grand and much admired

Pedal Harp,

will be exemplified in a manner never yet equalled in the United States, by

Signior Pucci,

who informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Salisbury, and vicinity, that he will give a *Concert* on the Grand Pedal Harp, with vocal and instrumental music, at the Mansion Hotel, this evening. Doors open at 8 o'clock: tickets 50 cents each, children half price. 1w

May 25, 1825.

Strayed or Stolen,

ON the 5th inst. from the subscriber in Salisbury, a chesnut colored *Horse*, tolerably large, 7 or 8 years old, blind of one eye, all of his feet white, and is branded on the left shoulder with an S, and something else not recollected. Any person who will return said horse to the subscriber in Salisbury, or give information where he can be found, shall be well recompensed for his trouble and expenses.

STEPHEN COWAN.

Salisbury, May 20, 1825. 3t61

New Store.

KYLES & MEEKAN,

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that they have rented the store in Mr. Mathieu's house, lately occupied by Messrs. Randolph & Young; and will be prepared to open their

Spring Assortment

on an extensive scale, in that stand, about the 15th of May. As the store will be very much enlarged, and the ware-house is spacious, they will be enabled to keep a more general assortment than heretofore; they therefore request those who now wish to purchase their *Spring Goods*, to delay till they see their new assortment, as it will consist of every article (in their line) that is *fine, fashionable* and *cheap!* and will use every exertion to merit the patronage of a discerning public. 55

Salisbury, April 23, 1825.

Latest Spring Fashions.

THE subscriber having lately received from Mr. Allen Ward of Philadelphia, the patentee of the mathematical system of cutting garments, the newest and latest fashions, he informs his customers and all others wanting

Fashionable Clothes

made, that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, in as splendid a style as any in the place. All orders from a distance will be speedily executed, and clothing forwarded to any section of the country.

THOMAS DICKSON.

Salisbury, May 14, 1825. 58

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office.

May 9, 1825. 57

Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, dec'd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last,—notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law.

JAMES I. LONG, *Executor.*

Dec. 24, 1824. 49

For Sale,

MY House and Lot in the town of Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter's house of entertainment, in a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the house is two stories high, with four fire places in the lower story, and two in the upper: the house is large and convenient, with a kitchen, smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an excellent garden and back lot, all in good repair. I will dispose of the same on the most accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am determined to remove to the country next fall.

Also, a small

Stock of GOODS

On hand, which I am determined to sell for *cash*, at reduced prices: the goods consist of some *Dry Goods*; also, some Glass, China, Delf-ware, and Gun Powder—and Wine by the gallon; and a number of other articles, not necessary to be enumerated. GEORGE MILLER.

Salisbury, April 26, 1825. 55

N. B. I also request all persons who have any demands against me, to call and receive their pay; and those who owe me, by book account or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and settling their accounts. G. M.

Latest Spring Fashions.

THE subscriber having lately received from Mr. Allen Ward, of Philadelphia, the newest and latest fashions of that city, he informs his customers, and all others wanting

Fashionable CLOTHES

made, that he is well prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, in a splendid style of workmanship.

All orders from a distance will be speedily executed, and clothing forwarded to any section of the country. JACOB RIBELIN.

Lexington May 5, 1825. 3t59

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1825. Alexander Nesbitt and Abraham R. Jones vs. Joseph Pearsen, Charles R. Pearson, Richmond M. Pearson, Giles W. Pearson, John S. Pearson, Jacob Croom and Sarah his wife, William G. Beatie and Eliza his wife, Elizabeth Pearson, widow of Richmond Pearson, jun. dec'd. and her children Laura A. and Sarah E. Pearson—Charles R. Pearson appointed guardian pendente lite of the infant defendants, Richmond, Giles, John, Laura and Sarah Pearson. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Joseph Pearson one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian that the said Joseph Pearson be and appear at the next court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Rowan, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso as to him. SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. m. e.

May 21, 1825. 6t64

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April Term, 1825. Alexander Nesbitt, Admr. of J. A. Pearson, dec'd. against the executors and heirs at law of Richmond Pearson—Charles R. Pearson appointed guardian of the infant defendants. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Joseph Pearson, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks. That unless the said Joseph Pearson appear at the next court of Law and Equity, to be held for the county of Rowan at the court house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill of complaint, it will be taken pro confesso as to him.

SAM'L. SILLIMAN, c. m. e.

May 21st, 1825. 6t64

State of North-Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1825. John Evans and others vs. Charles Dalton and wife, Robert Winston and others. It having been suggested to the court, that Charles Dalton one of the defendants in this case hath died, and the court being notified that Sally his widow, and the following of his children and heirs at law, to wit: William Ward and Patsy his wife, William H. Ladd and Nancy his wife, Rebecca Dalton, Minerva Dalton, Sally Dalton, and William D. Dalton, do not reside within the limits of the state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the Western Carolinian printed at Salisbury, requesting the above named widow and heirs at law of said Charles Dalton, to appear at our next Court of Equity to be holden for Stokes county aforesaid, at the court-house in Germanton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and make themselves parties to the suit, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and the cause set down for hearing ex parte as to them.

Copy from minutes.

6t64 Test: JOHN C. BLUM, c. m. e.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May session, A. D. 1825: Nathan Chaffin vs. Joseph Sater: judicial attachment, levied on land, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case is not within the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the defendant to appear at the court-house in Rockford, on the second Monday in August next, and plead or demur to said attachment, otherwise judgment will be rendered against him for said plaintiff's demand. Witness Joseph Williams, clerk of said court, at office, the second Monday of May, A. D. 1825.

3mt71 JO. WILLIAMS, c. c.

State of North-Carolina,

SURRY COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring term, 1825. Charles Steelman vs. Joseph Prichard: Judicial attachment; James Hudspeth, garnishee. Ordered by the court, that unless the defendant appears, and replevies, and pleads to this case by the next court, a judgment, pro confesso, will be entered up against him; and that advertisement be made accordingly, in the Western Carolinian, for three months.

Test, J. WILLIAMS, jun. c. s. c.

Price adv. $4. 3mt62

The Muse.

FROM THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

THE STREAM OF TIME.

"My days are passed away as the swift ships."
Job, ix. 26.

Time, like the ebbing torrent strong,
Bears all terrestial things along
With overwhelming sweep;
Thus, wave by wave, and day by day,
Swift ebbs our life away
To the eternal deep.

Some float like bubbles down the tide,
And some like gallant Navies glide
With waving streamers crown'd;
Sometimes the baffling storm prevail,
Or onward urg'd with gentle gale
They seek the gulf profound.

What crowds embark in life's gay morn!
As if for trips of pleasure born,
They dash the waves astern;
While some who wealth assiduous court,
Pursue their voyage from port to port,
But none, alas! return.

Some fix'd upon the treach'rous sand,
Or wreck'd on rocks, as beacons stand
To mark the dangerous shore;
Yet with the warning full in view,
Still many a thoughtless, watchless crew,
But add one warning more.

Oh! happy they, who cross the line,
Directed by the chart divine,
And by the compass steer;
Their skilful Pilot guides their course,
Nor shoals shall check, nor storms shall force
Their well-trimm'd bark to veer.

Laden and stow'd with sacred store,
And bound to the celestial shore,
They pass the billowy main;
They reach the haven, anchor cast,
And girt their time-worn bark at last,
Nor put to sea again.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUCCESS of the CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

The following eloquent remarks on the seemingly insurmountable obstacles the Christian Religion had to contend with in the primitive ages of the Christian era, and its astonishing success, in despite of those obstacles, are taken from the last North-American Review: they were elicited in the course of a review of a small work by Miss Adams, entitled "Letters on the Gospels."

The success of the Christian religion, in the first age of its growth, becomes a matter of surprise, when we look at the *obstacles* with which it had to contend, the *means* by which these obstacles were encountered, and the *fact* that these means were effectual.

As to the *obstacles*, which opposed the introduction of christianity, they were formidable beyond what can now easily be imagined. They existed in the customs, opinions, prejudices, and perverseness of the Jews, to whom it was first preached, and in the spiritual darkness, and moral degradation of the Gentiles. The Jews had early received the books of Moses as of divine authority, and the writings of the Prophets were considered no less the word of God. It is certain, that the descendants of Abraham separated themselves at a very early period from the rest of the world, were governed by laws essentially different from other nations, and became distinguished by modes of life, and habits of thinking, feeling, and acting, peculiar to themselves. The demonstrations, which they had perpetually before them, of being under the special guidance of the Supreme Being, quickened their pride, caused them to magnify their privileges, and to fancy themselves superior to other nations. From numerous intimations in their prophetical writings, they had long expected the coming of the Messiah. In him they were looking for a prince, a judge, a redeemer, a deliverer; but it was from their political troubles, and their distresses as a nation, from which they fondly imagined he would deliver them. When Christ appeared, they had become a degraded province, and were suffering under the cruel tyranny of the Romans.

Such was the political condition of the Jews, such their national prejudices, and such their expectations in regard to the character of the Messiah, and the objects of his mission. These were powerful obstacles to the introduction of a religion, like that of Jesus Christ. How would the people believe *him* to be their long expected Messiah, whose character and conduct were so opposite to all their anticipations? Instead of coming in the splendor and power of a prince, he appeared an humble peasant of Gallilee, a province proverbial for its poverty and insignificance, and from which it had long been the belief, that no good think could come. He did nothing to promote their political aggrandisement; he placed before them no prospects of military glory and conquest; and instead of offering to rescue them from bondage, he chided them for their rebellious spirit, and commanded them to submit to their condition.

Considering the formidable obstacles, at which we have but partially hinted, what *means* should we expect would overcome them? Should we look for any thing less than the highest efforts of human wisdom and learning, in the persons who should attempt to remove the prejudices and correct the vices of a world sunk in depravity and darkened with error? Should we not even then say, that success would be wholly beyond the reach of human probability? But what was the fact? A few obscure, uneducated men, who had no knowledge of the world, without patronage or aid, without any countenance from the wise, or strength from the powerful, set out to accomplish a revolution greater than ever had been contemplated, by the most enthusiastic and fortunate conqueror.....a revolution, which had for its object, not the downfall of nations and the glory of conquest, but the peace, harmony, virtue, and happiness of the whole human race. The preachers of Christianity, to all human appearance, were absolutely the last men, who could be supposed qualified for so extraordinary an enterprise.

But they succeeded; prejudice and pride yielding before them; the ignorant were enlightened, and the obstinate convinced; and the religion of Jesus rapidly spread itself throughout the whole civilised world. The Apostles themselves travelled over many parts of Asia and Africa, and to the remote regions of Europe. One generation had not passed away, before churches were established in all the land of the patriarchs, in Greece, Italy, Egypt, and the far distant countries of Ethiopia; and this, by the means we have been considering. The spirit of persecution breathed its venom; the arm of tyranny was raised in anger, and the followers of Jesus were led to martyrdom. They triumphed in their fate, and gloriously tested the strength of their faith, the firmness of their principles, and the joyful hopes of their religion, by a sacrifice of their lives. And notwithstanding these appalling obstacles, this religion advanced with a celerity altogether beyond any anticipations, which could have been warranted by the most fortunate circumstances. Had it been sanctioned by the belief, and supported by the edicts of princes and governors; had it been promulgated by preachers of the highest worldly wisdom and attainments; had it flattered the vanity and encouraged the vices of men; had it appealed to their passions, their interests, their feelings; even then, the broadest latitude of human probability could never have encouraged the hope, that its success would be so rapid, extensive, and permanent.

GOOD RULES AND MAXIMS.

I. When in company the conversation turns on an absent person, and you are called to express an opinion, always fancy that the very person is standing silent behind you, looking over your shoulder and listening attentively to what you say. You will then speak prudently, and with due regard to his character.

II. As far as possible, when you come to be your own master, avoid contracting debts, try to do without every thing you cannot pay for, and when prudence requires the contracting of a debt, be punctual to the day in paying it. Your affairs will never then get into confusion—you will always know exactly how you stand in the world.

III. Set high value on your word in all things; be sure you never make a promise that you are not morally certain of being able to perform. The highest compliment your neighbours can bestow on you will be to say, "his word is as good as his bond—you may place implicit faith in what he says."

IV. Always pe ready to do an act of kindness when you can do it cosistently with all your other obligations. And always do it cheerfully, gladly, without a wry face or an apology. But let those you oblige see and feel that you take delight in serving them. This will make you many friends—many who will be ever ready to oblige you in turn.

V. If you receive an injury, sleep at least twelve hours soundly before you make up your mind in what manner to treat it. Then palliate it as much as you can, reflect well on what course will be at once most honorable, humane, and advantageous in regard to it. Thus you will stand a good chance of acting wisely.

VI. Choose your company among men of virtue, regular habits, and good sense, so that your own character, habits and manners may be formed in a good model. This will save you much trouble, and redound in the end greatly to your advantage.

VEHEMENCE.

Bolingbroke left one of his infidel publications to be published after his death by Mallet, a brother believer. Dr. Johnson when asked his opinion of this legacy, exclaimed, 'A scoundrel! who spent his life in charging a pop-gun against christianity; and a coward! who, afraid of his own gun, left half a crown to a hungry Scotchman to draw the trigger after his death.

Singular fact.—A beggar was found in one of our streets, a few weeks since, in squalid and filthy apparel, and dead without apparent cause. The coroner, upon examination of the body, found money to the amount of about two hundred and seventy dollars on it, a part of which he had no doubt was the cause of his death. Fourteen whole and one half joes quilted together, were enclosed in the neckcloth and formed a hard lump immediately under the jugular vein, the man lying on his side and occasioning a direct pressure on it and probably stopping the circulation of the blood and occasioning apoplexy.

N. Y. Statesman.

Shortly after the arrival of the ship Crisis in New-York, which appears to have formed the *crisis* in the speculating fever, a trig little Frenchman arrived at our landing in the Fulton, having been dispatched from the knowing ones in New-York to take in the flats at Providence and Boston. The little Frenchman had almost rapped his knuckles off upon the top of his snuff box in his eagerness to reach Providence before the despatch, Linnæus; and as soon as the boat touched the wharf, he sprung on shore and hastened into the first store he arrived at on Water Street. "Monsieur, Sair!" says the little Frenchman, with all the eager gesticulations of his country and trembling in the anticipation of the immense profits he was about to realize—'Sair! haf you anee cottang and kaffa?" "Yes!" "Vel, den, I tak all! vat you ask?"

Rhode Island paper.

LIBEL CASE.

The action brought by James Prince, Esq. of Newburyport, against E. W. Allen, editor of the Newburyport Herald, for an alledged libel, came on before Judge Lincoln, on Friday last, at Ipswich. The cause had been tried in the Common Pleas, and damages recovered, but on opening the cause by plaintiff's counsel, the Judge unhesitatingly decided *that the publication was no libel*, and ordered a nonsuit. This was a case which excited considerable interest in that part of the country, and distinguished counsel were employed—Messrs. Saltonstall, Mosely, Snilaber and Gross, for plaintiff, and Messrs. Webster, Cummings and Marston, for defendant. This action has terminated as it should have done; not that we wish to enter into the feelings of either party in the case, but when a little newspaper inquiry, of no importance or which is only a piece of pleasantry or difference of opinion on some local affairs, is tortured into a suit and the conductor of a public print harrassed for it, we are happy to see such conclusions of such matters. These actions, like those for breach of promise of marriage, are getting too common in our country. A few days since a man of respectable standing in life, called at the office of a counsellor who had been frequently engaged in causes of libel, and insisted that he should bring an action of slander against one of his neighbors for the following words spoken of him—"*Neighbor A. is a clever fellow, but his upper story wants a little fixing up;*" and for his saying at another time, "*he was better fed than taught.*" The counsellor of course declined bringing an action on these words. The client was astonished—he expected to get a thousand or two of dollars—for I was told, said he, *that the truth could not be given in evidence.*

Boston Commercial Gaz.

HOPS wanted.....again!

THOMAS HOLMES wants another supply of *HOPS*; for which he will pay the highest market price, on delivery at his brewery in Salisbury. All those persons who have hop-vines growing, will do well to pole and take good care of them, as they can thereby make a few shillings as easy as to let it alone: and they will not only thereby secure to *themselves* a few shillings, but they will be the happy *means* of securing *temperance* to a vast multitude of their fellow-mortals, which is more valuable than gold—yea, more precious than fine gold! "You can see," says ******,

"From his nose to his eye,
"Man will drink when he's dry."

Well, if men MUST drink, he is a benefactor to his species who supplies them with a beverage that will satisfy their appetites, while it does not brutalize all those noble faculties with which their maker has endowed them.

Salisbury, May 9, 1825. 3t59

An Apprentice wanted.

THE subscriber, living in the county of Cabarrus, nine miles east of Concord, wishes to take an Apprentice at the *cotton-gin* and *screw making* business. I want one who can come well recommended, and good terms will be given. Appply soon.

ISHMAEL M. WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1825.

And any person wishing to purchase a *Cotton Gin*, apply to me, and you shall be accommodated on short notice; and I will warrant the work to be executed as good as any in this state, &c. Apply to the subscriber, twenty miles south of Salisbury, and nine miles east of Concord, at the cross roads.

ISHMAEL M. WILLIAMS.

May 4, 1825. 3t59r

An Apprentice

TO the *Coach-Making* business is wanted by the subscriber. A young man from 14 to 16 years of age, of an accommodating disposition, steady habits, and an ingenious mind, will find a good place, where he will meet with good treatment, and have a chance to learn a good mechanical business, by applying in Salisbury, to

SAM'L. LANDER.
Coach and Gig Maker.

May 9, 1825. 57

Clock & Watch Repairing.

AARON WOOLWORTH takes this method to acquaint the citizens of Salisbury, and the adjacent country, that he has opened a shop in this place, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, in the room adjoining Mr. Allison's store; where he is prepared to repair all kinds of *Watches* and *Clocks*, and warrant them to perform well for twelve months.

He likewise will repair all kinds of *Gold* and *silver work*, in a neat, careful manner, and on very liberal term.

He solicits a share of patronage from the public, in his line of business; and only asks a fair trial, as he feels assured that he can satisfy any reasonable expectation, in all jobs in the above business. [?46] *Salisbury, Feb. 16, 1825.*

Cotton Ginning.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the merchants of the town of Salisbury, and the citizen farmers of his neighborhood, that he has just finished a large building, 32 by 52, for *Ginning of Cotton*, to run by water; and that he is also well fixed for packing cotton, in the neatest manner, for market. He assures his friends, who may favor him with their custom, that he will have their cotton packed and put up in the neatest manner, and in the shortest time possible, and on the lowest terms at which it is done by others. He also assures those who send cotton to his Gin, that it will be kept separate from others, so that they will be sure to get the same cotton they send. He has located and built this establishment, at his Mill Plantation, two miles from Salisbury. JA: FISHER.

October 18, 1824. 28

PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON

Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST.

THE subscriber having commenced the manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quantity of the following description of Apothecaries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8 ounces.
Patent Medicine Vials, of every description.
Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers, from half pint to one gallon.
Specie Bottles, with lacquered covers, from half pint to two gallons.
Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons.
Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers.
Carboys.
Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons.
Confectioners Show Bottles, & preserving do.
Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon.
Quart and half gallon bottles.
Washington, La Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, Agricultural and Masonic, Cornucopina, American Eagle, and common ribband Pocket Flasks.
Saltzer Water, Mustard and Cayenne Pepper Bottles.
Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles.

With every other description of Vials and Bottles made to order on the most reasonable terms.

T. W. DYOTT.

N. E. corner of Second & Race Streets
Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1824. 54tf

☞ Editors throughout the United States who advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will please insert the above till forbid.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Spring term, 1825. James Long vs. Jacob Fisher and his children and son-in-law Joseph Bates, Jesse Haden and Rosanna his wife, and Nathaniel Gadberry. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathaniel Gadberry is not an inhabitant of this state: *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that the said Nathaniel Gadberry appear at the next court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Salisbury, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the complainant's bill, or it will be taken pro confesso, as to him.

6t59 SAM'L. SILLIMAN, C. M. E.

April 19th, 1825. Printer's fee, $2.

A LOTTERY

FOR the benefit and encouragement of MECHANISM, in the Western part of North Carolina.

Scheme.

1586 TICKETS, AT $2 EACH.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE!

1 Prize of	500 dollars (a Phaeton and Cotton Saw Gin)	is	$500
1 do.	$300 (Family Coach)	is	300
1 do.	$250 (Gig)	is	250
1 do.	$180 (do.)	is	180
1 do.	$130 (do.)	is	130
2 do.	$100 (Side Board and Cotton Saw Gin	is	200
2 do.	$80 (Gig and Sociable)	is	160
2 do.	$20 (Bedsteads)	is	40
3 do.	$14 (a set of Tables)	is	42
2 do.	$12 (Windsor Chairs)	is	24
3 do.	$10 (two Ladies' Work Tables and one Pembroke)	is	30
1 do.	$8 (Bellows top Cradle)	is	8
10 do.	$6 (6 Ploughs, 8 Street Lamps, and 2 Lard Cans)	is	60
10 do.	$5 (Hats)	is	50
1 do.	$4 (Candlestand)	is	4
1 do.	$3 (do.)	is	3
20 do.	$3 (do.)	is	60
300 do.	$2 (25 cast steel Axes, and 275 pair Shoes)	is	600
431 do.	$1 Tin Ware, Jewelry, Shoes, &c. &c.	is	431
793			$3072

Tickets can be had in Charlotte of the undersigned Commissioners, by letter, postage paid, inclosing the money; or from their agents in Salisbury, Statesville, Concord, Lincolnton, Yorkville or Lancaster; who pledge themselves to pay the prizes as set forth in the scheme, thirty days after the drawing, or refund the money to purchasers of tickets, provided the scheme shall not be drawn.

SAM'L. HENDERSON,
GREEN KENDRICK,
JNO. BOYD.

N. B. Explanatory Hand Bills can be had of the Commissioners. 41

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth vs. Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, $4. 3mt69

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Henry Delamoth vs. Ann C. Smith, Willis Nall, Jane P. Nall, and Caroline E. Nall; original attachment, levied on lands. It appearing that the defendants are inhabitants of another state, *Ordered*, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court-house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against them for the amount of the plaintiff's demand, and the property levied on will be condemned and sold to his recovery.

Test: JOHN B. MARTIN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, $4. 3mt69

State of North-Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April session, 1825. Parham Kirk, administrator of Nathan Cawthon, vs. the heirs of Nathan Cawthon; Petition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John Cawthon, Sam'l. Swaringin and Elizabeth his wife, Christopher Cawthon and Nathan Cawthon, reside without the limits of this state, it is *Ordered*, by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, that the said defendants appear at the next county court to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the court house in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in July next, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

JOHN B. MARTIN, Clk.

Printer's fee, $1 25. 3t59

State of North-Carolina,

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1825. Athan A. McDowell vs. Samuel J. Murray: Original attachment levied, &c. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made for three months, successively, in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that the defendant appear at a Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the court-house in Asheville, on 3rd Monday in June next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, JNO. MILLER, c. c. c.

Price adv. $4. 3mt62

State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1825: Alexander F. Russel vs. Marvil Suggs; original attachment, levied on land. It appearing to the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is *Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian three months, giving notice to said defendant to appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the Court-house in Concord, on the 3d Monday in July next, to replevy, plead or demur, otherwise judgment will be entered against him, and execution awarded accordingly. DANL. COLEMAN, c. c. c.

Printer's fee, $4. 3mt69

Printing, of every description.

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